WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1887.

In Time of Peace Prepare.

Ly a unanimous vote-for Mr. RIDDLE STRICER does not count—the Benate of the United States has passed a measure which, in Intention and effect, is a challenge to one of the great Powers of the earth.

The Senators who took part in the discus sion of Monday distinctly recognized the fact that the Retaliation Bill is a notification and a menace, which, under certain conditions of public feeling, would lead to war with Great Britain.

"The purpose of the proposed legislation," gold Mr. Fave, a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "is to notify the Government of Great Britain that a continuance of the course of Canada must be at her peril." "The statement of facts made by the Senator from Maine," said Mr. INGALLS, "constitutes a casus belli under the law of nations. The continuance of amicable rela- such an avowal through success in the aptions under such circumstances would be impossible." When Mr. EDMUNDS mildly deprecated this outspoken and straightforward presentation of the case, the able Senator the strongest section of the opposition in the from Kansas expressed in still stronger ian. Reichstag. What his grounds are for from Kansas expressed in still stronger language the average sentiment of the country respecting England's attitude.

Even those Senators who, from motives of policy, declared that the Retaliation Bill did not mean war, and was not intended to mean war, practically admitted that it meant war unless Great Britain should give way. "It floes not necessarily follow," said Mr. Ep-MUNDS, "that every breach of treaty is to be followed by war." "How about a continuous, deliberate, wilful violation of a a different thing," replied Mr. EDMUNDS. And Mr. Morgan of Alabama, while asserting that there was peace in the measure and nothing else, prophesied that if the troubles went on, there would be war in them-and war beyond the control of Congress. "The first blood," said Mr. Mongan, according to the published summary of his remarks, "that would be drawn in a controversy of this kind on the Canadian coast would be the tocsin of war. The people of the United States would be plunged into war by it as rapidly as they were by John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, and they would go into it unanimously. American fishermen would find in the defence of their rights just as much support on the Gulf of Mexico as on the coast of Maine."

In defence of American rights we are about to take a position from which we shall not recede; the alternative of peace or war lies with Great Britain-such was the drift of the debate in the Senate, if debate is the word for an expression of opinion upanimous as to essentials, and differing only in the externals of form and phrase.

Pluck and patriotism rang out in the Senate chamber of the United States on Monlay. The talk of war was not ridiculous, for t is justified by the outrages to which our Schermen have been subject for months at the hands of the Dominion cruisers; and nations have been embrolled before this for

But while the American Congress, with a firmness which is thoroughly approved by the country, is warning Great Britain that these persistent infringements on the rights of American citizens have gone to the limit of enceable endurance, what is the American Congress doing to provide against the contingency to which this deciaration so plainly points?

Our coasts are defenceless. Our harbors are unprotected. Our great cities are at the mercy of the first comer. We have no forts, no guns, no ships fit to withstand the attack of an enemy equipped with the appliances of modern warfare. The enemy that somes may be a ruffian among nations, a coward, a bully, selfish and rapacious, and nevertheless may bring guns capable of raking Manhattan Island from deep water beyond Brighton Beach. It is not the right or wrong, the justice or injustice of the cause that determines these disjutes between nations; it is the calibre and range of the rifled guns, the thickness of the armor plating, the speed of the ships of war.

Let not Congress neglect its duty any longer. While firmly and fearlessly maintaining American rights as against Great Britain or against the world, let the Senators and Representatives in Congress remember that firmness and fearlessness are not the only ways of manifesting patriotism.

War talk has its responsibilities as well as

Its privileges. Bismarck Speaks Again.

Of course a discussion of the army bill in the Prussiau Landtag is in a legal sense superfluous, since that body is not competent to deal with the empire's military budget. But the debate on Monday had the important result of provoking an harangue from BISMARCK, in the course of which, amid much violent expression of feeling, he let fall two weighty declarations. He defined with unusual distinctness his view of the powers reserved to the Emperor under the Gorman Constitution, and he disclosed his reason for believing that Dr. WINDTHORST and the Ciericals will find themselves mate rially weakened in the next Reichstag.

According to the Chancellor, the duty of protecting the German empire is by the Conitution lodged in the hands of the Kaiser If this statement stood alone it would be am biguous, because while nobody deules that the executive function is intrusted to the Emperor, it has been hitherto supposed that the lawmaking power could only be exereleed by the Kalser, the Bundesrath, and the Reichstag acting conjointly. In pursuance of this current view of constitutional construction, the article of the German Constitution, providing that an army shall be given the empire "by law." has been assumed to mean that the three elements of the imperial legislature must unite in the ereation of a military force. BIRMARCE has seemed to acquiesce in this interpretation,

having twice requested a majority of the German House of Commons to sanction the septembate, or regulation of the army budget or seven years in advance.

Now, on the other hand, he seems to propound the startling theory—which forms, as Dr. Windthoust said, the crucial distinction of an absolutist from a constitutional gov-ernment—that the assent of a parliamentary majority is not essential to expenditure for national defence. For he says that the ex-ecutive would be "fully entitled to demand the fixing of an effective army in perpetulty." The inference is that, if the Kalser is "fully entitled" to make a demand of this sort, he would be justified in arbitrarily enforcing it should it be rejected by the people's representatives That is, we need not say, precisely the view taken of the English Constitution by Lord STRAFFORD, and for which he suffered on the block. If BISMARCK means to abide by this conception of the Emperor's powersand he speaks as if he meant to carry out the implied threat unflinchingly-it is but too plain that the subjects of the German empire possess no constitutional rights in the historical and accepted meaning of the words.

But even BISMARCK shrinks from telling the German people in plain words that their Reichstag is a sham, and he hopes to escape proaching elections. Any such expectations must be founded on the belief that he can wrest at least a score of seats from the socalled party of the Centre, which constituted counting on such a sensible impairing of WINDTHORST'S forces were revealed on Monday in the Landtag, when he intimated that the Vatican did not approve of the course recently pursued by the German Clericals-s fact of which, he said, the voters will be made aware before the elections begin. It has often been asserted by Dr. WINDTHORST's enemies that he is a Gueloh at heart and a Catholic from policy, and that the last thing he desired was a cessation of the Kultur-kampf and the complete reconciliation of Prussia with the Pope. If it be true that LEO XIII. has decided to partially disavow treaty?" demanded Mr. INGALIS. "That is the Ultramontane politician by advising German Catholics to accept the army bill, BISMARCE may succeed in killing two birds with one stone. He may get his extra appropriation and at the same time discredit the man who has incessantly harassed and thwarted him for fifteen years.

The Tristram Brothers.

The story of the murderous adventure of the two TRISTRAM brothers seems more like a half-fictitious narrative of a period many centuries past than a report of what actually took place within a few miles of New York so lately as last week.

Early last Thursday morning THOMAS. JOHN, and WILLIAM TRISTRAM, three brothers, aged respectively 19, 17, and 15 years, started from the home of their parents in Monroe street and went to the Grand Central station, where they took a train for Patterson, a little village on the Harlem Railroad about sixty miles from town. They reached their destination at half past 10, and then wandered over the bills, amusing themselves on the way with a game of leap frog and attempting to play the "killing business" in "Romeo and Juliet." We were practising different ways of falling after being killed," said WILLIAM, in his account. It seems that the brothers had a fancy for acting, and had taken part last June in some rough-and-ready amateur

dramatic performances at Staten Island. Finally they reached Brewster's, where they took a train for New York; but THOMAS and John got off at White Plains, telling WILLIAM to proceed to town, where they would join him later. The lad was not in the secret of his brothers' intentions, or so he tostifies, and he did not ask them the purpose of their excursion, but went home, as he was told, and gave no further information about them to his parents than that they had stopped at White Plains.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening when the two arrived there, and they were seen lounging about the place. They were almost without money, for they tried unsuccessfully to beg a few pennies. At half past 9 they went to the MRAD bakery and there killed WILLIAM, the son of the proprietor, the older TRISTRAM, who had entered with a cocked revolver in his hand, firing close to young MEAD's body and sending a bullet straight through his heart.

After the murder the two TRISTRAMS fled toward the railroad track, but were at last surrounded by the Chief of Police and a party, who had gone in pursuit of them They bore themselves coolly, and when ordered to surrender began a fire on their pursuers, who returned shot for shot, until at last both of the murderers fell, killed by their own hands, as was afterward determined at a Coroner's inquest. Besides the revolvers they had used the dead boys had each another revolver and a huge dagger, and these weapons were all new. A few cents were found in their pockets. They were unknown in the neighborhood but on Saturday their bodies were identified by their brothers, who had gone to White Plains for that purpose. It seems that when they read the report of the terrible occurrences in Friday's newspapers, the family feared that the absent sons might be mixed up with them in some way," and that their apprehensions were strengthened when they saw the descriptions of the mur-

derers and suicides on Saturday. Yet THOMAS and JOHN TRISTRAM Were children of a very respectable family, and had never been known to have either had habits or bad associates, and there is everything to indicate that their manner of life had been exceptionally correct. They were educated at the school of the Christian Brothers, were industrious and faithful to all their duties. "Better children never lived," says their father. "They never drank drop of intoxicating liquor or used tobacco in their lives, and were seldom out late at light." "They had no evil associates," says their mother, "and they had no bad traits." That is the testimony of all those who knew them. They seem to have been quiet and reserved, and remarkable for the order and propriety of their-lives, which were passed amid the advantages of a well-conducted and

comfortable household.

Yet, thoughts and schemes of the wildes adventure were in the minds of those quiet iads, who kept their notions concealed from their parents and the rest of the family, unless, perhaps, WILLIAM was in the secret. There is talk of an heredity of insanity, and that may have helped to make their purpose a fixed idea, but their secret deaires were not very different from those of the samp lade who cultivate a love for sanguinary adventure by reading exciting tales and acquire a distaste for the monotony of a life of civilized order. They wanted to go back nto barbarism, and the only poculiarity in their case is that their illusion continued after they had passed boyhood, the period when such adventures as they longed for are usually undertaken. There was for them a fascination in a career of lewisseness all the stronger because of the restraints of

their moral and religious surroundings, and doubtiess their fatal expedition had been long planned. It is not worth while for us to draw a moral from this story. Everybody can do that for himself, since the moral is obvious. The TRISTRAM boys simply revolted against civilization, and threw all the restraints of law, civilization, and religion

The Change in the President's Manner. Is it true that within a few months past the manner of the President toward the representative Democrate who go to see him at the White House has undergone a marked and significant change?

According to the Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, the President now listens with courtesy and attention, where formerly he manifested indifference or impatience. Visitors are invited to sit down, where formerly they were allowed to stand, pending a speedy dismissal. Instead of meeting with the brusque reception formerly accorded to expressions of opinion as to matters of party policy, Democrats who are inclined to favor the President with their views, are listened to with respect and interest. The Globe-Democrat's correspondent finds the change in the President's manner "almost startling." Other observers have noticed and reported the same thing.

This is gratifying intelligence, but we do not care to accept the explanation offered by the correspondent of the St. Louis journal. He seems to think that Mr. CLEVELAND IS growing more polite to the Democrats who go to see him at the White House, more affable in his manner of receiving guests, more attentive to the opinions which they may chance to express, for no other reason than because the date of the next National Convention of the Democratic party is getting nearer and nearer.

nearer and nearer.

It is not necessary to ascribe to any such selfish motive the alleged improvement in Mr. CLEVELAND'S manner toward his guests at the White House. A more probable and more ereditable explanation is found in the gentle but constant and potent influence of a woman of tact and refinement.

A new Presidential ticket has been invented, and here it is:

Por President-GROVER CLEVELAND of New York. Vice-President-CHARLES DENBY of Indiana.

If our esteemed contemporary, the Courier urnal, is right in the conclusion that the Democratic party is going to renominate Mr. CLEVELAND, it will doubtless agree with us that the ticket will need to be strengthened as much as possible.

Col. DENBY, who is now our Minister to China.

is a Virginian by birth, was educated at the Virginia Military College and the Georgetown College, of which latter he is an LL. D., was a Jeutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Union army, was wounded in battle, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is an able, clear-headed lawyer, and a gentleman of irreproachable character. His name added to the Democratic ticket would do as much toward diana against GRESHAM OF HARRISON as would that of any man in or out of that commonwealth.

What are the bottom facts about pulque taken at high altitudes by unacclimated diplo matists? Can this be the mysterious mission to Mexico intrusted by the Administration to that excellent Democrat, Dr. MILLER of Omaha

A reader of THE SUN complains to us that he finds it difficult to get a copy of the paper after certain hours at the stations on the ele even so, but our regret is tempered by the rebusiness in the street and not in the air, profit thereby. We do not suppose that there is anything meaner or more contemptible in its line than the management of the elevated railway news stands. They might be made a convenience to the public, but they are an imposition

and a nuisance.

We wonder if our esteemed contemporary. Mr. Cyrus W. Firi.D. cannot be induced to give the matter his attention. His relation to the elevated reads is intimate, proprietary, and paternal; and as he runs a very successful and entertaining paper, he must in some degree know how it is himself. We commend to his investigation an objectionable person named HARDING, who at the chief elements of offence n the matter; and we submit that however properly this individual may seek to promote the prosperity of Mr. FIELD's journal, there is no reason why he should under Mr. FIELD' protection subject the public to inconvenience and ourselves to injury.

The National Republican, wreathing its brows in laurel, celebrates, in dithyrambic verse, the birth of Secretary WHITNEY'S new daughter. It is the first baby of this Administration! exclaims our delighted contemporary Let us hope that it is not also the last,

A Federal Officer Showing Permissions As-From the World.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.—The Senatorial election NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.—The Senatorial election has had one feature that has been the strongest feature of the contest—the presence of a member of Freedent Cleveland's immediate political family seeking the votes of the Republicans for the Senatorship. J. D. Porter, Assistant Secretary of State, has been here working questly on a little beom, and, ignoring the Democratic caucus, has, with his friends, been working to secure the votes of the forty-sight Republicans which, it is understood, had been promised if misotens Democrate sould be seemed to bring about his election. It is not known whether Secretary Bayard or Mr. Cleveland knew of the Assistant Secretary's missies, or whether it would be construct as a violation of any civil service reform rules. contract as a violation of any civil service reform rules

The Most Boantiful Woman in This Country

From the Chicago Tribune. "You may think Mrs. Langtry a handsome woman, if you like," and a leading Minnesota official, "but wait till you see the wife of Gov. Cush Davis. She is the beauty of the world! Her husband has just been elected Senator in place of McMillan, and you will see his wife here. Mrs. Davis represents the West, where the six and water are as yot uncontaminated by contact with an overplus of peeple, where from the burviral of the fitteet the most perfect types of the human race are the fittest the meet perfect types of the human race are avoived." He you know her?" I inquired of the near-priative of a Northwastera Congressman, hereoff a charming woman. "Yes, I do, and she deserves all that can be said of her. I haven't met her for three years, but then she was much the handcomest woman I had ever met. She is tall, and hee a little, graceful figure that matches her perfect Regists fanc. She has brown hair, that topas-brown, the lawup hue leved of the poets, and syes of the most charming brownish gray. She will make a sengation in Washington, I am sure. She is extremely elever, very ambitious, talks well, and if she wishes any person—man or woman-yio like her, that person just has to do it." that person just has to do it."

Cardinal Bayltt and Bishop Honry Goorge. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: These two

AU THE CONTOR OF THE COURTH OF ers on the land question. Farnell and the peasants want "Home Raie" and peasant proprietorable. "Every man his own landlord" is their ery.

man his own landlord" is their cry.

Mr. George's theory, that "private property in land is mijust," is and only that "private property in land is United States Constitution, but is rejected by every peasant in Ireland.

George's theory of the nature of property is taken of the land " is from the English " tile intionalization of the land" is from the English " tile intionalization of the land " is from the English " theory is from above, and the land is the land of the English Mexical John States Will.

On the English Mexical John States Will.

On the Control of these bobbies has an Irish or a Catholic origin. Rations of these nouses has at the total consist.

Ar Davitt is now a representative of the ideas of the English Soci slists, but in no way do his views express the opinions or aspirations of the Irish peacentry regarding land.

I write this because I love Irishad as much as Mr. Davit does, and because I see that his radicalism is alienating the sympathy of the gameryative American people from the cause of Home Sule.

HENRY A. RARRE, D. D.,

Restor of St. Eilmostin's Charch.

Fort Washington, Jan 26.

If the eryptogram: "If the B m t put; but if the B putting," is considered passing in England, what do they say to the following: "How can I put: where there is such a der !"

SOME TARBARE MILLS.

oposition to Conficante All Enveloge of Corporations Above 10 For Cont.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Congressman Bourke lockrap and Sheriff Grant came to Albany this afternoon with the first of the series of bills that Tammany Hall has proposed and will offer with its full endorsement. At the meeting of the General Committee a short time ago a com-mittee was appointed, of which Sheriff Grant was made Chairman, to prepare bills which will carry out the ideas expressed in the Tam-

the General Committee.

The first of these bills has been put in the hands of Senator Reilley and Assemblyman Ives, and it will be simultaneously offered in the Senate and Assembly this morning. The bill provides that all corporations of the State bills are stated to the Compof New York must annually report to the Comptroller by Dec. 20 their gross receipts, operating expenses, net receipts, and what cash is actually invested in the corporation. When the net receipts are over 10 per cent, on the cash investment, all surplus over 10 per cent is to

net receipts are ever 10 per cent, on the cash investment, all surplus ever 10 per cent, is to be paid into the State Treasury. When the company reports that its income is not 10 per cent, the officers are to make sworn statements to the Comptroller, and he is to investigate their books if he does not believe them. An extra tax of 10 per cent, is to be added if they are caught lying. The Comptroller has the power to summon winceses and to compet the production of the books.

The basis of computation has nothing to do with the stock or bonds of the companies, or with the value of the franchises or rights of way. It is based solely on the cash investment. Rigid provisions are made to carry out this search into the true value. If the company refuses for three years to make proper and full statements, or persists in lying about its affairs, its charter is to be forfeited, and its frauchises are to revert to the State. The best point of the bill is a provision for the lightening of the tax burdens of New York city. The bill provides that all sorporations within a county shall pay their tax suprately, and this tax when paid to the Comptroler shall be deducted from the State tax of that county. If carried into effect, the tax paid by corporations of New York city will greatly reduce the State taxes of New York, and so lighten the burdens of New York of New York light and the Properties of New York of New York light and the Properties of New York light and Properties of New York light and Properties of New York light and

York, and so lighten the burdens of New York real estate.

A bill is being prepared by Senator Dunham and Assemblyman I was to office the bad telephone commission bills introduced by Senator Worth and ex-Speaker Erwin, that have such obvious faults that their effect will be to prevent any action this year to reduce telephone charges. The new bill provides for three telephone commissioners at \$4,000 a year. They are to receive reports from the telephone commanies and verify them. Whenever the net returns on the cost investment in any town exceed 10 per cent, the charges are to be reduced to \$4 a month, or such sum as will reduce the net return to 10 per cent. The bill will have to go to ex-Speaker Erwin's Ways and Means Committee, which is one of Speaker Husted's cholocat mossios. It is doubtful if it will ever see the light of the Assembly.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

A Rabid Republican Kept in Office by the

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 25 .- H. J. Tarble is the Postmaster in Honesdale. Pa. He is a rabid Republican, and was appointed to the place under the Garfield Administration. In the Cleveland campaign he made himself particuand persistent circulation of publications re garding the scandal started by the Rev. Mr Ball of Buffalo affecting Cleveland's mora Ball of Buffalo affecting Cleveland's moral character. At every election since he has made no secret of his efforts in behalf of the Republican party, last year using the public prints, over his own name, to villify prominent citizens of the own name, to villify prominent citizens of the county, candidates of the Democratic party, and others working in the interest of the Democrats. At the same time he addressed a letter to the Republican County Committee, in which he stated that under the then recent order of the President regarding the participation of office holders in politics, he must decline accepting the Chairmanship of the Committee. He had not been asked to be the Chairman, but his point was to make it annear so at Washington, where a copy of his declination was promptly forwarded.

For more than a year past the particularly offensive particanship of the Honesdale Postmaster has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Administration by the Democrats of Honesdale—the party being in a majority in the county—and the removal of Tarble and the appointment of a Democrat was requested. The names of three reputable and representative Postconship to select a Tostmaster from, but he has as yet made no move in the matter. The retention of a Republican so utterly objectionable to members of the party that elected Mr. Cleveland is creating not a little disastisfaction, and the fact was emphasized at the late election by the defeat of the most prominent resolution was an endorsement of the Administration. character. At every election since he has mad

He Claims Part of a Famous Mine.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.-The Rev. John A. Ban field has brought suit against Henry A. Chapin of the Chapin Mining Company, whose famous mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., is estimated to be worth \$3,500,000. mation in respect to mineral lands in the Marquette and Menominee iron ranges. In 1864 Chapin entered into an agreement with the complainant to farnish money, and the complainant was to use his information to acquire valuable lands, and he and Chapin where to have equally in the profits. He subsequently selected and purchased the property or which the Chapin mine is situated. As it was part of the susderstanding that the itle should be in Chapin until Chapin should be republished the amount of his expenditures in making the purchase, the complainant, is Mar, 1895, conveyed the title to Chapin. Shortly after he removed to Washington Territory, and did not learn until 1822 of the development and richness of the mine. Chapin now repudiated all colligations on his part to share with the complainant on the complet Chapin to pay over to the complainant one-half of the reyalies, with interest. The complainant is quite poor. It is said that over \$693.000 in royalty has already been paid by the company to Chapin.

Three Comets In Pive Days

ROCHESTER, Jan. 25.—Director Swift of the Warner Observatory yesterday received a telegram from Prof. Barnard, Director of Vanderbilt University Observatory, at Narhvilla, announcing the discovery of another comet by him in Cygnus. At S.A. M. its posi-tion was: Right ascension, 19 hours 7 minutes and 48 ascended; declination north, 28° 24". It is moving very alowly to the east. This entitles Prof. Barnard to su-other Warner prize. Three comets have been discovered within five days. The southers comet is going to be Very bright. Y., Jan. 28.—The position of the new Brooks counts to single will be nearly two degrees above the star Kappa, in the constellation brace. At 10 o clock it will be liften degrees discript below the Boris star. Frod Brooks any a the comes may be seen with a medicate state telescope, and is moving slowly in a northeastering. direction.

Apriatos, South Australia, Jan. 25.—The nucleus of the new comet, whose tall was observed at Zeibourns on the 23th linet, was discovered here on Sunday even ing. in right assession in here: 30 ministers; declinated: 44° 17′. It was moving northward, slightly to the cast

Mr. Cleveland to the Old Guard.

EXECUTIVE MARSION, WARRINGTON, Jan. 21, 1997.
Major George W. McLean, Commandant Old Guard.
MY Dran Stra: I desire to express for mysel
and Mrs. Oleveland our thanks for the kind remembrane
of the Old Guard evinced by the invitation extende
to us to attend a recopilou to be given by that erganize
tion as the 57th leathert. The observation artistic next. tion on the 17th justant. The eliberate system and artistic and of invitation which we have received will enable us a preserve a bequirin incovenic of the 0th figures's though the preserve and consideration. We regret that we shall be made to be present on this pleasant occasion, but or prese the hope that it may be as brilliant and ascesser as its presenters can desire, and thus the prospective an appendid career of the Old Guard may long continue with increasing giory and assertiment. Four very truly Guard and Carvallane.

Had Time to Buy Coal.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction opened bids restorder for 26,000 tons of coal. The lowest bid was an increase over previous prices of about \$25,000. The Commissioners desided to wait medit the strike is over. Black well's Island is supplied for nearly two months, and the other islands can get along until spring. The stock at Bellevie Hospital is used up, and the hospital is being supplied from Blackwell's Island. The Commissioners of Charities and Correct

Richmond County Mepublican Committee The Republican General Committee of Rich mend county elected the following officers yesterday Judge W. W. Corbett of New Brighton, Chairman; Lee-ter A. Reofield of Northfield, Flee-Fresident; Charles Schmelser, Secretary, and C. A. Jones, Frenchrer.

Thankel We will See About It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUR-Sir: Can't something be done to supply the west side of the city with more copies of Yer Ser! Many of the dealer have few, if any, left efter an early hour of the morning. I don't knew why the supply to see than the definant, but it seems to me that if you haven't present to print enough the remedy is an easy one. At the Ferty-second street station of the Binth avanue elevated road I have been mable to precure a copy after 9 o'clock. At length I saked a newn-buy why he didn't have more copies, and he said: they don't give not enough. I can keep out for your three don't give not enough. I can keep out for you; there are note out some away for regular retacouster. For real are not don't early. I could sail twenty ar thirty must lift could got these. To make sure, however, or dered a copy delivored at my house. But my family now appropriates the. They are not without to morning and take meranes the negroup at the dealer morning and take meranes the negroup at the dealer morning and take meranes the negroup at the dealer morning and take meranes the negroup at the dealer morning and take meranes the negroup at the dealer morning. All the first they for it was another. Ind he ories that I sary have a first to read while relate down town of a morning I must have two course frist down house. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Ser: Can'

DRIVER TO THE ROOF BY FIRE.

Thirty Otrie Narrowty Escape Beath Murray Street-Pills Burned Up. Fire raged so fleroely in the five-story narble-front building at 57 Murray street ab noon yesterday that thirty girls employed in one of the upper floors barely escaped with Several firms occupied the building. The first floor and the basement was used by the Adams & Bishop Company as an office and storehouse & Bishop Company as an office and storehouse for paper. On the second floor T. G. Edge stored crockery and glassware in the rear. The front of the second floor was unoccupied except in a small room over the stairway, at one side of the building, which Mr. Edge used to unpack his wares. It was in this room that the fire broke out. It was littered the fire originated no one seemed to know. Mr

Edge said afterward that the door of the room was locked and that there was no fire in the room.

On the third, fourth, and fifth floors Breat, Good & Co., or the Carter Medicins Company, had a vill manufactory, and the Writing Telegraph Company. A part of the fifth floor was occupied by John B. Shotweil, dealer in builders' hardware. The fourth floor was the pill company's sales room and office, and Mr. Hebbard C. Good was in the office when Jimmy, the office boy, ran upstairs, and told him the building was on fire. Then Jimmy ran up to the fourth floor, where thirty girls, from 12 to 20 years of age, were making up packages of medicine under the direction of Miss Frank Caldwell. Jimmy shouted the news and dived down stairs again. Then Miss Caldwell went down and asked Mr. Good whether the girls could get down stairs. Smoke began to pour inso all the floors almultaneously from the hatchway in front, and the girls found it hard to breathe. They had jumped to their feet and huddled around the top of the staircase on the fourth floor. Smoke in clouds rolled up the stairs, and escape there was plainly impossible.

Take them through the scuttle, "cried Mr. Good, pling his books into the safe and almming the door and locking it. Miss Caldwell mounted the stairs and led the way to the scuttle, and in a minute or two all the girls were on the roof, breathless, but unhurt. They descended through A. de Riestbal's store at 55 Murray street had went to their homes hatless and shawless.

The fire was fierce and short, and almost the active building was gutted. Flames burst from

Murray street, and went to their nomes natural and shawliess.

The fire was fierce and short, and almost the entire building was gutted. Fiames burst from the windows and for half an bour delayed the elevated railroad trains. The building was owned by John W. Hamersley and was fully insured. The loss on the building was about \$5.500. The Carter Medicine Company lost about \$15.000; T. G. Edge, \$500; John B. Shotwell, \$500; and the Adams & Bishop Company, about \$2,000.

LEVE'S PROUD FEAT.

A Twelve-year-old Boy Kitle a Bear as Captures Three Cubs.

POOONO, Pa., Jan. 25 .- The warm weather of the past few days started the maple sap to running. A great deal of maple sugar is made in this vicinity. A farmer named Bush, living near the Knob, being ambitious to send to a Philadelphia buyer sugar made a month earlier than usual, tapped a number of trees. On Sunday his two sons, Willie and Levi, aged 10 the gathering of sap. They came suddenly

upon a big she bear with three cubs, the latter being but a few days old. The mother bear was regaling herself on sap from one of the palls, maple sap being a great delicacy with the bear family. The boys were not discovered by the old bear, and they held a hurried council and returned home.

Without saying a word to any of the household the boys took their father's rifle, and, getting away with it unobserved, made haste back to the woods, which were half a mile distant. When they reached the spot the bear and hor family had disappeared. The boys were on the point of entering the thicket when the old bear-came running out toward them. Levi, who carried the gun, stood his ground, but his brother ran away. Levi fired at the bear, and the ball crashed through her brain. She dropped in ner tracks and died aimost instantly. The three cubs followed their mother out of the brush, and the boy captured them alive, and started home with them. Before he got there he met his father and his brother, the latter having run bome and told of the situation. The father and a hired man brought the carcass of the old bear in, while Levi went on with his three cubs.

Its Frightful Ravages to a Town of the VALPARAISO, Jan. 17.—Many decrees are being issued with regard to the public health. The news from the Argentine Republic is alarming. It is said that in Mendoza, at the foot of the Argentine Cordilleras, forty deaths from cholera have occurred in one day. The tele grams speak of bodies unburied, of houses abandoned, and of children attacked by the disease, and left to perish on the roadsides by their relatives, who are fleeing southward for asfety. The Argentine Government has all along endeavored to suppress a knowledge of the true state of affairs, and the official telegrams have differed widely from those sent to the Chillian press and to private individuals. The brief and unsatisfactory comments also, which appear in the Argentine press, bear abundant testimony of official supervision, and

KILLED BY A BURNTING TORPEDO Patal Experiments with Spar Torpedoes on

United States Steamship Essex. SINGAPORE, Dec. 20.—The United States steamer Easex arrived here on the 18th on her way to Hong Kong from New York. A terrible accident occurred on this ship on the 14th, which has cast a gloom over the whole ship's company. On the day previous there had been target practice with the great guns, and on this day advantage was taken of the very smooth sea to have exercise with spar torpedoes. Two wer-rigged dat, one on the starboard and another on th-port side, the starboard torpedo containing an experi-mental charge of five pounds of gun cotton and the per-

mental charge of five pounds of gun cotton and the port torpede a full service of twenty-five pounds of the same explosive. The starboard torpede exploided before it had been lewered into the water, and the fragments flow in every direction and injured the following: Boatswain's mate, W. F. Morgan: first-class apprentices, Peter Raegele, William C. Hammond, and A. Rettig; second-class apprentices, R. F. Gerbracht and W. J. McFadden.

Hangele was struck on the head, the fragment peneralize to his brain, so that he lived only half an hour. He was buried at sea on the name afternoon, Commander Jewell reading the buriet service. He was a native of Rahway, H. J., and M. years o.d. He enlisted on the Milmesota in March. 1806. Hammond also had his brain pierced by one of the fragments, but will probably recover. He is a native of weshpatton, D. C., and M. years of age. Bettig and Gerbracht were several wounded in the legs and were taken to the hospital with Hammond. Refedeer's and Mergan's injuries are slight.

Bishop Sharp on the Anti-Polygamy Bill. Privaturge, Jan. 25 .- Bishop John Sharp o the Mormon Church was at the Union station this morning, an route 50 New York. He said he sincerely hopes the Anti-Felygamy bill would not pass Congress. "I the bill becomes a lew it will ruin me," he said. "I the bill becomes a law it will rain me," he said. "I denot believe it will pass. Delegate Caine made a magniferent speech against it. The Ante-Polygamy bill is ear infully so interes in his provisions that its un-American The bill is tyrannical and unjust. If it becomes a law our people will have practically no voice in their government. Alt of our officers will be cither appointed by the Governor or the President. While I am a Sishop is the Mormon Churah it do not want to violate the Unite States laws. I was arraigned by the Church anticorities not long are because in conforming with the civil law violated some rules of the Church."

Mrs. Emmons in the West,

Washington, Jan. 25.—At the hearing in the Emmone lunear case to-day, Mr. A. Worth Spates, a lawyer of Baltimora, testified to knowing Mrs. Emmone in Cheyenne, Wyemang Territory, in 1970. He had not, the said, cherved any material change in her since that time shie was to said, always regarded as a little excentric, the was the said, always regarded as a little excentric, the was the said, always regarded as a little excentric, the was the said, always regarded as a little excentric, the was the said faire has been the said with the said of the said of the said was regarded as a bridliaut equestrience, and used to ride through the streets attended by tan or a dozen hounds.

The Rottred List for Privates. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Secretary of War WARRINGTON, San. 30.—In the converge of was to-day sent to the isones, with an endorsement noting his disappreval, a potition by salisted men asking that the set authorizing a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers be amended so as to reduce the period of service to twenty-five years.

Gov. Mondly Coming Hore to Live. CINCINSATI, Jan. 25.-Ex-Gov. George Hoadly be about to remove from Chainnait in New York, where he has formed a law parinership. It is expected the removal will take place in the early spring. The law flow of which he is the head here will retain its name and place in Charinnait, being represented by the other members.

Fewer Standard Silver Bellers Out. WARRINGTON, Jan. 25.—The circulation of the standard sliver delier is steadily decreasing. The amount outstanding today (25. 554. 507.) a over \$2.000... GUI less than the amount outstanding on Jan. 1. Popular Theatre Prices.

BT. LOUIS. Jan. 25.—Pope's Thantre will be rm next season on the popular price plan. To-day J. H. Havitti of Cinciannai and J. H. Rabb became the lessess of the place at a rectal of \$12,000 per year. The Aldermen Should Pay Is Thomselves

The Aldermen's bill for the funeral of Alderman Hasterson to: For Sewera 1815; garea, Site; seaches, 600; badges, 500; total, 600a.25;

SMALL-POX GETTING BERIOUS.

Rix New Vaccinators Appainted—The Two

The Health Commissioners held a specia meeting yesterday to talk over the small-box outbreak. There are a dozen centres of contagion. Six new vaccinators were appointed for one month. As the only money set apart to pay them is \$700, derived from the sale of vaccine matter, they can't serve any longer, while all the expensive clerks hold office un-less the department formally declares the existence of an epidemic, and calls for the extra appropriation provided for such cases. This, Commissioner Johnson said, would cost the city \$1,000,000 a week in loss of trade. This is

commissioner Johnson said, would obt the
city \$1,000,000 a week in less of trade. This is
an idea often advanced in provincial cities,
where the newspapers assist the Boards of
Health in denying the prevalence of contagious diseases for fear of hurting trade. In
New York, however, the discovery and progress
of contagious kilseases is immediately made
public by the newspapers, and everybody knows
just how much small-pox there is in town. It
would be a novelty for the New York Health
Board to refrain for fear of hurting trade from
declaring small-pox epidemic if it is epidemic,
or for any other reason to declare it epidemic,
or for any other reason to declare it epidemic
if it is not.

A baby at 2,209 Second avenue developed
small-pox yesterday, and was removed to the
Riverside Hospital, A man who applied for
treatment at the out-door poor department of
Bellevue Hospital proved to have small-pox
and was dealt with accordingly. A nother man
who went to Roosevelt Hospital was in the
same fix. Other supposed cases of small-pox
ware reported, but they had not been verified
when the Bureau of Contagious Diseases
closed. The Bureau was more or less crowded
all day by persons who came to be vaccinated.
Frederick Shoenert, the Ninth avenue small-

and the sanitary inspectors also did much outside vaccination.

Frederick Shoenert, the Ninth avenue smallbox patient who eluded the health officers,
was found on Monday evening in the lodging
of a friend named Selig at 521 West Forty-first
street, and carried off to the Riverside Hospital. He will probably be prosecuted when he
recovers. The small-pox hospitals, by the
way, are very comfortable places, and nothing
like the wretched past house of country towns.

Little John Murnhy of 107 East Eighty-ninth
street, whose mother dressed him in his Sunday clothes and ran away with him, died of
small-pox on flonday night at the house of a
relative near Kingsbridge. No doctor attended
him. The parents may be prosecuted.

THE LOST PILOT BOAT

A Barnegat Surf Which Could Not be Eld-

Pilot Robert Vineer of the pilot boat Fran cis Perkins, 13, lost off Barnegat on Monday, was able to sit up yesterday at his house, 747 Quincy street. Brooklyn, and tell his story to his friends. There was a dense fog and a big gale on Sunday night and Monday morning. About 6 o'clock on Monday morning the vesse struck the Barnegat shoals and swung around head off. They put up all the sails, and the wind, which was south by southwest, pulled her off, but it was found that she was leaking wind, which was south by southwest, pulled her off, but it was found that she was leaking badly and that the pumps could do no good. Pilot Reddin got into one yaw with Boatkeeper Braun. Oook Dalton, and a man known on board as "the Italian." Pilot Vineer took the others in the other yaw!. The Perkins sank soon after she was shandoned. About 10 clock Reddin shouted to Vineer that he was going to try and run in over the breakers. Vineer advised him not to.

Reddin the dit, and Vineer held his yaw! back to see how he came out. The yaw! started into the breakers, and Vineer asw it roll over and saw the men struggling in the sea. A line of life savers waded out, and he could see them trying to puil the capsized crew ashors. Vineer then received not to try it. He rowed three miles further up the shore, opposite Life Saving Station 12. There Capt. Hoffmire of Station 12 and Capt. Truex of Station 11 with a strong crew came out to them in a surf boat and took them out of the yaw!. Vineer telephoned down to the station below where the other yaw! had capsized, and learned that Reddin had had a leg broken, and that Boatkeeper Braun and Cook Dalton were lost. Dalton's body had come ashore. The Italian was unburt.

Pilot Vineer said he was greatly indebted to the bravery of the life savers. He wanted to remunerate them, but they would take no pay. In Mr. Vineer's parlor hange a picture of the lost pilot boat, painted 20 years ago, when she was new.

THE POTE IS ALWAYS & TO 2. Four Generals Who Bon't Agree Command

When the Police Board was about to adjourn yestarday Commissiones Presuli (Republican) surprised his Democratic collegues by moving that the names of Captains Webb, Allaire, and Gunner, Sergeants Oates. Laughlin, and Cahill, and twenty-five roundsmen t Laughlin, and Cahill, and twenty-five roundsmen be certified to the Civil Revrice. Examining Board for examination and promotion. The Board has been at a deadlock for a year with promotion of a Captain to Committee the promotion of a Captain to Committee the Committee of the Captain to Committee of the list all against whose names there are marks on the Board's records. This would leave out Allaire, Republican. The amendment was lost, Commissioners French and McClave (Republicans) voting against it, while Mr. Voorhis was supported by his Democratic collague.

while Mr. Voornis was supported by the School league.
Commissioner Porter moved that Allaire's and Westerveit's names be stricken out. Lost—same vote. French's resolution was put. Same tate. Mr. Voorhis moved that the names of Capts. Gunner sand Webb he sent before the examiners. Mr. McGlave moved that Capt. Allaire's name be added. Mr. Voorhis objected that Capt. Allaire's name be added.

name be added. Mr. Voorhis objected that Capt Allaire had had three punishments. Amendment and resolution both lest.
Mr. Voorhis moved that the Sergeants on Mr. French's list be sent before the civil service examiners with the exceptions of those against whom charges stand recorded. These Bergeants are that and Westervelt. Lost. Mr. Voorhis made a tind ar motion regarding the twenty-five Roundsmen. The three Soundsmen excepted were Bell. O'Brien, and Wies. Gen. Furter joined the Republicans in voting to send the whole list of Roundsmen up for examination for promotion. The Coundaioners said afterward that politics had nothing to do with the 2-to-2 vote.

An Aldermanic Question of Privilege.

Alderman Dowling-Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege. At the last meeting of this was so uncalled for, and so unwarranted, that I think i is necessary to have action taken on it by this Board. I refer to a remark made by Alderman Conkling, the member from the Seventh district. He stated here, alleding to the Commissioner of Public Works that he

alluding to the Commissioner of Public Works, that he was an honest man, and that there were very few honest men to be found in New York city. I would like to ask him, through you, whether he intends that that remark shall stand? Conkling—Mr. President, the gentleman has misquoted me. When I said that the present incumbent of the Commissionership of Public Works is an honest man, and that that is an uncommon thing in this city, my meaning was that the remark should apply to that office. I did not mean that there is not an honest man in the sinkre city. We know that this office of Commissioner of Public Works has not always been filled as it is at present, and my remark was intended to refer to that facel. That was my meaning, Mr. President, and I regret that my remark has been misquoted.

Alderman Dowling—Since the gentlemes makes that explanation, I will withdraw any main to call him to secount for it.

An Alleged Monopoly In Calf Hatchering. The Attorney-General has taken stops to annui the charter of the Calf Sutchers' Association, Limited, having come to the conclusion that it has been exered, having come to the conclusion that it has been exercising functions in excess of its corparate rights, and has been doing a business which is illegal and in restraint of trade. Yestarday, through Alexander Cameron, he applied to Judge Lawrence for leave to begin suit to forful the association's charter, andesvored to it is considered that the same that the same that the property of the same that the property of the same that the

Too Much Pinkerten. Pashas and Saltana, fall of greed, Against the people used to lead Their Mamelukes and their Januaries; But modern freemen think they need No sort of fereign mercenaries.

Our workingmen are men of brains, Standy, and medium honest gains. Though none of them, of course, are flawless; So, whan the law their steps restrains, The law must not steelf be law less.

Our citizens, on peace intent, Meed not a body, hired or lent, Of rastiers, ouwboys, Texas rangers: Nor should they yield their government Sardines we may be, to be sure,

But eannet patiently endure
The rule of sharks and barracoulas,
Her do our ille require the curs
Of men too ready with their shocters. Though rapid use of club or gun

May seem to some a sort of fun, And gain a shade of right by usauce, May grow to be a general nuisance. A race of men deservedly free.

Trained in the ways of liberty.

Are rightfully their own directors, And those they put on guard should be The people's friends and their protectors Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or intro d contemporary history as Tax Wazzar Sus. 61 a year A sore threat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Rapesterant, an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary dis-

THREATENED LOCKOUT OF 4,000 MAR

The Jaurearmon Shoomakors at Odds with There are differences between the Knights

of Labor and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of New York city which
threaten to develop into serious trouble and
possibly a general lockout by the thirty manufacturers. This would throw something like
4,000 people out of work.
The immediate cause of the trouble is the

strike which recently occurred in Gardner's factory at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue. One of the employees, a burnisher, was detected, so the firm say, in systematically raising his coupons, just as bank cheeks are raised, and in this way in the last six menths of the fall season swindled the firm out of \$230. He was discharged, not prosecuted, and the rest of the amployees struck, demanding his reinstatement and the discharge of three foreman. The matter was referred by the firm to the Manufacturers' Association, and a proposition was made to District Assembly \$1 of the Knights of Labor—the shoemakers' assembly—that the men in the Gardner factory should all go to work, including the man charged with awindling, and that a committee of manufacturers should thoroughly investigate the charge and report upon its discoveries, that report to be accepted as final both by employers and employees.

This proposition the Knights declined, and made a counter proposition that the men all should go to work except the man under suspicion and one of the three foremen, who, it was alleged, are unfriendly to organised labor. This proposition was unfavorably passed on by the Manufacturers' Association at a meeting held on Monday in the Astor House, and a committee of the Knights at 10 o'clock this morning. to see if some other arrangement cannot be made. The manufacturers say that the in Oden mode. The manufacturers as that the in Oden and that to offset a man who is under support of the Gardner firm a general lookous appears to be inevitable. One of the employees, a burnisher, was de-

FOURD IN THE ALDERS.

The Body of a Depraved Bry Who Shot Himself to Recape Punishment. MILTON'S BRIDGE, Pa., Jan. 25 .- On Sunday Noah Molt, a farmer living near here, was out-ting down a clump of alders in a back meadow on his farm when he found the body of a boy on the ground hidden by the alders. By the elothing Molt identified the remains as those of Orrig Sullivan, who disappeared last October deprayity. The boy was 14 years old. He was deserted by his parents last spring, and in July Farmer Molt took pity on him and gave him a

descried by his parents last spring, and in July Farmer Molt took pity on him and gave him a home with his family. The boy disliked to work, and worked grumblingly.

One day early in October Mrs. Molt saw Sullivan unmerifully beating a horse with a fence rail. She ordered him to cease, He swore at her, and called her vite names. She told her huseband about the boy's conduct, and Molt berated him soundly and ordered him to leave the promises and to return at his peril. Sullivan went away muttering and cursing. Molt kept an old pistol in the tool house which he used in shooting chipmunks that came about his pultry yard. The afternoon the boy was ordered from the place Molt went to get the pistol and found it missing. The morning after Sullivan left the farmer found that his thirteen cows had been mutilated by the severing of each of their tails close to the body. The tails had been eut off with a corn cutter.

Two of the farmer's cells had been hamstrung, and a valuable mare lay dead in her stall with her throat cut. The popilry yard was covered with dead chickens. Having no doubt that these outrages had been committed by the boy Sullivan. Melt aroused some neighbors, and the country was scoured in search of the young fellow, but no trace of him could be come of him.

Near the remains lay Molt's old pistol, covered with rust, and the chamber empty. Examination showed that the boy had been shot through the abdomen, either by accident or knowing that he would be terribly punished it on the laders and shot himself.

the Accuse a Young Man With Whom the William P. Krugman, the proprietor of 'The Arcade," a saloon at 2,313 Third avenue, was held for examination at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a \$500 bill from Mrs. Lizzie Wilson of Waco. Texas, who is now stopping at the Grand Union Hotel. Mrs. Wilson says that Krugman tended bar at her hotel at Waco before he same to this city. After he got here he wrote glowing accounts of New York, and as she wasn't very well her husband sent her here. Krugman met her, and they went to live together at 55 Second

She had placed between her gown and its lining a crisp \$500 and \$100 bill for safe keep-ing, and assured herself that they were there by making them rattle. After she and Kruging, and assured hersell that they were have by making them rattle. After she and Krugman had been at 55 Second avenue for two weeks Krugman handed her a telegram summoning her to Texas.

Mrs. Wilson says that after listening to the rattling of the bills in her skirt she started for Waco. When she got there she onened the dress, and found only the \$100 bill. The \$500 bill was gone. The telegram proved to be bogus. Krugman, she said, was the only person who had a chance to take the money from the skirt. Site believed he had used it to buy the Arcade salcon.

Krugman denied that he had stelen the money. He is 27 years old and Mrs. Wilson is 39. She is said to be worth more than \$50,000.

NO GAG LAW FOR THEM.

Commissioners Dawd and Agnew Vote to Let

Commissioner Gallowny Talk. The Finance Committee at the Board of Education meeting yesterday presented a bid for \$4,850 for patting two new bollers into the Grove street Grammar School, which was closed on Jan. 22 because it was so cold there. Commissioner Vermilye, Chairman of the Simmons wanted the contract to be awarded to John O'Neal's Sons, the lowest of the bidders. It then became apparent that John O'Neal's Sons were not popular with all of the Commissioners. It was said that the firm of John O'Neal & Co., which preceded the firm of John O'Neal's Sons in getting contracts from the oard of Education, had made from 100 to 150 per cent

Board or Education, had made from 100 to 150 per cent. profit on its contracts. Commissioner Tamsen stated that he was to far opposed to giving O'Neale Sons the contract that he would offer an amendment to give it to the next bidder, aithough he was nearly \$730 higher.

"That is chocking," said Commissioner Vermilye.
Commissioner O'Brien and Seligman made leng speeches against the resolution, both sileging that he work could be done for \$1,000 less and still give the contractor 30 per cent, profit.
"I arise to a point of order," said Commissioner Galloway. "Mr. Seligman has already spoken twice."
A number of cheers greated his announcement, but Seligman won on a test vole as to whether he should be allowed to speak a titrid time. Commissioner Agnew and Dodge, the lady members of the Beard, voled against the application of the god less the application of the god less of the Seligman won the seligman won the seligman of the seligman won the selig

Mr. Buryon's Dog Captures a Burglan,

Burglars visited the store of John Allen, the blacksmith shop of Alfred Ketcham, and the store of Postmaster John Buryes in Fermingdale, L. I., on Monday night. After gaining an estrance to Mr. Buryes's store the thieves opened one of the side windows, to citizate their escape if discovered. Mr. Buryes and his ciert, who sleep over the store, were awakened about the citizen to the montanger of the filling them. clerk, who sleep over the store, were awakened about S o'clock in the morning by the failing of some heavy weacht on the floor of the store. They dressed quickly and stiently, and, hastening down stairs, were just in tame to see two men jump from the side window. The state to see two men jump from the side window. The state to the side window is not the side window. The state of the stienes had his revolver missed first at every targ of the cylinder. He then set his dog upon the burgiard. The dog caught one of the men by the ler, threw him, and held him until Mr. Duryes and his clerk came up and seized him. The arrested man refused to give his name or that of his companion. He said that he was from Philadelphia. He is about 30 years old. He was had to await action by the drand Jury.

A Long Strike at the Carpet Factory Libely
The 2,000 carpet workers in Higgins's factery who went out on strike on Monday morning mel
yesterday in Wendel's Assembly Rooms in Ferty-fourth
street. John W. Hayes and A. A. Cariton of the General
Exacutive Board of the Knights of Lattor reported that
the firm had refused to withdraw its notice of a reduction of wasses or to discharge Euperinterident Alvin D.
Higgins. The immubers of the General Executive Board
went back to Philadelphia yesterday. There was an
impression vesterday that the strike will last a lease
white. The employees have been presaring for it this
free months. About 100 knode were at work yesterday
in the factors. One of these was hards Enterta, who
has been beyootted ever alues, the service in 1884.
The has been beyootted ever alues, the service in 1884.
The factors of the service of the service of the
markers, and hearing that there was alkertimed of a
ling strike she applied for work and was employed.

The Beacon Comes in at the Ames.

All the horse car roads in this city and Brooklyn have now signed agreements with the Execu-tive Committee of the Empire Protective Association, Descent Bichardson was the last on the list and be signed yesterday.